(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2631.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1797.

LONDON, *April* 5:

Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, April 3.

AT A MEETING of the inhabitants, houſe-holders of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, held this day, purſuant to advertiſement ſigned by ſeven houſeholders for that purpoſe—

PETER MOORE, Eſquire, in the Chair;

It was reſolved unanimouſly, That the following addreſs and petition be preſented to his majeſty:

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects, the inhabitants, houſeholders of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, humbly beg leave to approach your majeſty in a criſis of the greateſt danger to our country that it has experienced ſince the revolution.

Your majeſty's miniſters have involved us in a war, in the proſecution of which they have already ſquandered upwards of one hundred and thirty millions of money. They have already laid taxes upon the people to the amount of ſix millions and a half annually; and the lives which they have ſacrificed, and the ſum which they have added to human miſery, exceeds all calculation or belief.

We humbly repreſent to your majeſty, that in the hands of thoſe miniſters, nothing has ſucceeded.

Inſtead of reſtoring monarchy in France, they have been compelled to recognize the republic there eſtabliſhed, and to offer propoſals of peace to it. Inſtead of diſmembering the territories of that republic, they have ſuffered it to add to them the Netherlands, Holland, and a great part of Italy and Germany; and even a part of theſe kingdoms, which the fleets of that republic have inſulted, have only been preſerved from the calamities of an invaſion, by the accidents of the ſeaſons.

In their negotiation for peace they have been equally unſucceſsful. It was to be expected. When they aſked peace, they were abject, but not ſincere: they acknowledge their impotence; but not their errors: they diſcovered their moſt hoſtile diſpoſitions towards France, at the very time they proved their utter inability to contend with her.

When they wanted to obtain our conſent to the war, they aſſured us that it was neceſſary for the ſafety of our commerce. At this moment moſt of the ports of Europe are ſhut againſt us; goods to an immenſe amount are lying upon the hands of our merchants; and the manufacturing poor are ſtarving by thouſands.

They aſſured us the war was neceſſary for the preſervation of property and public credit—They have rendered every man's property ſubject to an order of the privy council, and the bank of England has ſtopped payment.

They aſſured us that the war was neceſſary, for the preſervation of the conſtitution. They have deſtroyed its beſt part, which is its liberty, by oppreſſive reſtrictions upon the right of petitioning, and upon the freedom of the preſs; by perſecuting innocent men under falſe pretences; by ſending money to foreign princes, without conſent of parliament; while by erecting barracks throughout the kingdom, they give us reaſon to ſuſpect their intention of finally ſubjecting the people to military deſpotiſm.

They aſſure us that the war was neceſſary for the preſervation of the unity of our empire. But they have ſo conducted, and ſtill ſo conducting themſelves in Ireland, as to alienate the affections of that brave, loyal, but oppreſſed and perſecuted nation; and to expoſe the moſt flouriſhing of its provinces to all the horrors of lawleſs, military violence.

Theſe are not common errors. They are great crimes; and of theſe crimes, before God and our country, we accuſe your miniſters. Our affections to your majeſty's perſon, our loyalty to your government, are unabated. Your majeſty's virtues are a pledge for the one; the conſtitution which makes you king, for the other. But duty to our fellow countrymen, and to our poſterity, which is but another name for that affection and loyalty, impels us to repreſent to your majeſty, that your miniſters are defrauding us of the benefit of thoſe virtues, by deſtroying the channels through which they flow. They have tarniſhed the national honour and glory. They have oppreſſed the poor with almoſt intolerable burthens. They have poiſoned the intercourſe of private life. They have given a fatal blow to public credit. They have divided the empire; and they have ſubverted the conſtitution.

We humbly pray your majeſty therefore to diſmiſs them from your preſence and councils for ever.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the right hon. Charles James Fox, one of the repreſentatives of this city in parliament, for the firm and faithful diſcharge of his public duty, in the moſt trying times, and for his oppoſition to that calamitous ſyſtem, of which he with prophetic ſagacity foreſaw and foretold the ruinous conſequences.

That the ſaid addreſs and petition be preſented by the chairman, and by the ſeveral gentlemen who called this meeting, and the right hon. Charles James Fox.

That his grace the duke of Norfolk, his grace the duke of Bedford, his grace the duke of Northumberland; the earl of Derby, the earl of Thanet, the earl of Lauderdale, lord Robert Spencer, and the hon. Mr. Petre, be requeſted to accompany them.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the ſeven independent inhabitants who called this meeting.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions be printed in the morning and evening papers, ſigned by the chairman.

PETER MOORE, Chairman.

MONTEGO-BAY, (*Jam.*) *April* 29.

On the 12th inſt. on appearance of the Mary, Galt, and George, Colqhoun, off St. Kitt's, the Tamar frigate and a line of battle ſhip came out of Baſſeterre Road. The Mary was boarded by a boat from the Tamar, the officer of which informed captain Galt that the February packet was taken.

Laſt Saturday, four leagues off the eaſt end of this iſland, the Mary and George had an action with a French privateer ſchooner, armed with heavy metal and ſmall arms, which laſted three quarters of an hour, when ſhe gave up the conteſt—She fought under Engliſh colours, and after ſheering off, hoiſted the tri-coloured flag.

NEW-YORK, *June* 2.

A letter from Havanna dated May 10, ſays, the preſent governor, the earl of Santa Clara, has notified the French vice-conſul, Bondenean, that he is determined to preſerve the intercourſe of neutral nations with that port free and uninterrupted, and that French cruiſers are not to moleſt neutral veſſels bound to or from it.

Captain Brightham arrived at Boſton on Saturday laſt, in 25 days from Trinidad, was boarded near Porto Rico, by an Engliſh frigate, in company with ſeveral others, from the officers of which he was told, that they were a part of the armament from Martinico, that they had landed 8000 troops at Porto Rico, who were now complete maſters of the whole iſland; that the troops marched into the capital without the loſs of a man. This account is rather ſummary; but it is certainly later than the contradictory ones we have ſeen.

June 5.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated May, 10.

"Had it not been for the firm and independent conduct of his excellency the earl of Santa Clara, the preſent governor of this iſland, our trade would have been as effectually interrupted with this port as it is already with the Britiſh iſlands by the piratical depredations of the French privateers.

"I formerly mentioned to you, that they had the aſſurance to take two American ſhips in one day, almoſt under the guns of the Moro, bound in, and that the governor not only ordered them to be inſtantly delivered up, but accompanied that order by ſevere reprimand to the captains of the privateers; his excellency has ſince intimated to Monſieur Bondenean, the agent or vice-conſul of the French republic, lately arrived here, that he is determined to preſerve the intercourſe of neutral nations with this port free and uninterrupted, and whatever may be their inſtructions, that the French cruiſers are on no account to interrupt any neutral veſſels bound to or from this port; and the agent has (as I am credibly informed) paſſed theſe orders to the captains of the French privateers that were then in this port, and no inſtance has ſince occurred of their acting contrary to them.

"The preſent governor is one of the moſt upright, juſt and independent men that ever preſided in any part of the Spaniſh dominions; and has adopted a ſyſtem ſo different from his predeceſſors, in the diſpatch of public buſineſs, that the tedious delays and difficulties uſually experienced here, which had become proverbial, exiſt no longer in his department. He is to be ſeen and ſpoke with at all hours, by all ranks of people, and promiſes to be the moſt popular governor they have hitherto had in this iſland."

June 8.

Capt. Charles White, late of the brig Trio, which was condemned at the Havanna, arrived yeſterday from the above place in the brig Flora. He informs us, that one of the Carthagena fleet (a light ſhip) had arrived there before he ſailed, with the news that all the remaining ſhips were taken by an Engliſh two decker, and a frigate; they having on board two millions of dollars, beſides other valuable property.

A full and ſatisfactory confirmation of the above, is alſo received by captain White, of the Suffolk, who, in the lat. of 28, between the Florida ſhore and the Bohemia banks, fell in with three Spaniſh frigates, and a 4 gun ſchooner, who had been ſent out for the purpoſe of picking up the ſcattering veſſels of the above convoy; as the Engliſh, not being able to man the whole, had ſtripped ſeveral of the ſhips of their valuables, and then let them go. This was communicated to captain White by the Spaniſh commodore. Should this fail of convincing any one, it is ſtill further corroborated by captain Church, of his majeſty's frigate Topaz, who, on the 2d inſt. boarded captain White, and gave him ſimilar information to the above. The number of Spaniſh veſſels taken was ſuppoſed to be about 25 ſail.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 7.

This day, at twelve o'clock the houſe of repreſentatives waited upon the preſident of the United States, with the following anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes of congreſs, at the opening of the ſeſſion:

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

The intereſting detail of thoſe events, which have rendered the convention of congreſs at this time indiſpenſable (communicated in your ſpeech to both houſes,) has excited in us the ſtrongeſt emotions. Whilſt we regret the occaſion, we cannot omit to teſtify our approbation of the meaſure, and to pledge ourſelves, that no conſiderations of private inconvenience, ſhall prevent, on our part, a faithful diſcharge of the duties to which we are called.

We have conſtantly hoped, that the nations of Europe, whilſt deſolated by foreign wars, or convulſed by inteſtine diviſions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquillity, to which the impartial conduct of our government has entitled us: and it is now with extreme regret, we find the meaſures of the French republic tending to endanger a ſituation ſo deſirable and intereſting to our country.

Upon this occaſion, we feel it our duty to expreſs, in the moſt explicit manner, the ſenſations which the preſent criſis has excited, and to aſſure you of our zealous co-operation in thoſe meaſures which may appear neceſſary for our ſecurity or peace.

Although it is the earneſt wiſh of our hearts, that peace may be maintained with the French republic, and with all the world; yet we never will ſurrender thoſe rights which belong to us as a nation: and whilſt we view with ſatisfaction the wiſdom, dignity, and moderation, which have marked the meaſures of the ſupreme executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, the complaints and jealouſies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered our country in the rejection of its miniſter.

No attempts to wound our rights as a ſovereign ſtate will eſcape the notice of our conſtituents: they will be felt with indignation, and repelled with that deciſion which ſhall convince the world that we are not a degraded people: that we can never ſubmit to the demands of a foreign power without examination, and without diſcuſſion.

Knowing, as we do, the confidence repoſed by the people of the United States in their government, we cannot heſitate in expreſſing our indignation at any ſentiments tending to derogate from that confidence—Such ſentiments, wherever entertained, ſerve to evince an imperfect knowledge of our conſtituents. An attempt to ſeparate the people of the United States from their government, is an attempt to ſeparate them from themſelves; and although foreigners, who know not the genius of our country, may have conceived the project, and foreign emiſſaries may attempt the execution, yet the united efforts of our fellow-citizens will convince the world of its impracticability.

Senſibly as we feel the wound which has been inflicted by the tranſactions diſcloſed in your communications, yet, we think with you, that neither the honour nor the intereſt of the United States forbid the repetition of advances for preſerving peace: we therefore receive, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, your information, that a freſh attempt at negotiation will be inſtituted; and we cheriſh the hope, that a mutual ſpirit of conciliation, and a diſpoſition on the part of France, to compenſate for any injuries which may have been committed upon our neutral rights; and on the part of the United States, to place France on grounds ſimilar to thoſe of other countries, in their relation and connexion with us, if any inequalities ſhall be found to exiſt, will produce an accommodation, compatible with the engagements, rights, duties and honour of our nation. Fully, however, impreſſed with the uncertainty of the reſult, we ſhall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavourable events which may occur, and to extricate ourſelves from the conſequences with all the ſkill we poſſeſs and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you that the conduct of the government has been juſt and impartial to foreign nations; that the laws for the preſervation of peace have been proper, and that they have been

fairly executed; the representatives of the people do not hesitate to declare, that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so liberately and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands; and we trust, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every insinuation will be repelled, which is derogatory to the honour and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself, and advantage to our common country.

To which the PRESIDENT replied as follows:

Mr. Speaker and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive with great satisfaction, your candid approbation of the convention of congress: and thank you for your assurances that the interesting subjects recommended to your consideration, shall receive the attention their importance demands; and that your co-operation may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declaration of the representatives of this nation of their satisfaction at my promotion to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavours to discharge the various duties of it, with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you, gentlemen, to believe, and to communicate such assurance to our constituents, that no event which I can foresee to be attainable by any exertion in the discharge of my duties, can afford me so much cordial satisfaction as to conduct a negotiation with the French republic to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a dissipation of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection, to the mutual satisfaction of both nations: And, whatever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the real sentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly posture of defence, I nevertheless entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and accommodate each other in all our relations and connexions, will produce an agreement to a treaty, consistent with the engagements, rights, duties and honour of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 3, 1797.

June 6.

Extract of a letter, received from a respectable mercantile house at Nantes, dated 19th March, 1797.

"We have considered ourselves, for some time past, as bordering upon the moment of breaking the alliance with your government: but are happy now in advising this fatal moment is very far distant.

"The new elections having lately taken place, we find one third of the legislative body to be composed of new members, and believe them to be men of such character as feel the impression of the importance of our public welfare—sensible of the obligations due to the interests of their country, in the preservation of an amicable understanding."

BALTIMORE, *June* 12.

The schooner Ardent, on her passage from Port-au-Prince to Baltimore, in company with 18 sail of American vessels, under convoy of the Jason British brig of 14 guns and 45 men, was chased by a French schooner of 12 guns and 60 men. The Jason hoisted a signal for the fleet to keep together and not follow him; he immediately put about and gave chace to the schooner; when he came within gun shot of her, he gave her a broad-side, which was returned from the schooner. The engagement lasted twenty minutes, when the schooner sheered off. The Jason would have given chace, but seeing two French barges coming out after the fleet, thought proper to go to their protection—The Jason had one man killed and six wounded.

Annapolis, June 15.

The following important intelligence is copied from the Philadelphia Gazette Extra, of Monday last, which we received yesterday.

PEACE.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL, June 7.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Telemachus, captain Prentis, in 30 days from Liverpool, by whom we have received London papers to May 4th, which contain Paris news to April 28th—much later than before received. These papers abound with events of the greatest magnitude.

The article most interesting to Americans contains well corroborated accounts, that preliminaries of PEACE had been signed between the emperor and the French republic, having been concluded by the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

The events which led to this measure, were an unexampled series of victories by the French army of Italy over the Austrians, in which the latter lost between 15 and 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners; great quantities of ammunition, military stores, provisions, &c. and two millions worth of quick silver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence are—First, Mr. Fox in the British house of commons, the 3d of May, announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it. Second, the French Executive Directory, on the 26th April, in a message to the Council of Five Hundred, says, a dispatch from general Moreau, is terminated by the following postscript:

"A courier which I received this morning from general Buonaparte, announces me the SIGNING of the preliminaries of peace with the emperor."—This message created the liveliest emotions of joy, as the harbinger of a speedy peace.—Third, the Directory in another message on the same day, to the Council of Five Hundred, respecting the French colonies, says, "The constitution ought not to be put in activity until after peace; but every thing announces that this peace will be concluded in less than a month."

☞ It may be necessary here to state, that the reason why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above events, as early as general Moreau, was, that general Buonaparte in order to stop the useless effusion of blood, directed the courier he sent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Hoche's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris.—Fourth, general Vernier governor of Strasburg (on the Rhine) announced by sound of trumpet on the 24th April, a letter from general Regnio, to general Vandamme, as follows: "I have the pleasure to inform you, general, that the preliminaries of peace have just been signed by the army of Italy; and an armistice has just been proclaimed between the Austrian army, and that of the Rhine and Moselle; and in consequence you will cease all hostilities, and the advanced posts will remain in the same position." This event caused unusual demonstrations of joy at Strasburg, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous discharges of artillery announced the peace—business was suspended—and the streets and gardens resounded with the shouts of vive, la Paix! vive la Republique!—Fifth, general Leclere, arrived at Paris, from the army, left the two generals settling the preliminary terms of peace.—General B. required, that the formal acknowledgment of the French republic, by the emperor, should be expunged from the treaty, as the republic stood not in need of it, for its existence. A number of less prominent occurrences, convince us, that peace now exists between the French republic and the emperor of Germany.

It will be asked, does the peace include Great-Britain? We can give no decisive answer on this head.—A Paris paper of April 26, says, "The Directory also reckons on a peace with England:"—And on the second of May, the British parliament voted 1,280,000l. loan to the emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000l. to be raised on account of the emperor. This was on the day the news arrived of the emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. Pitt seemed unsatisfied with; but told the house, if it was necessary to stop the loan, it could be done in any stage of the bill.

The conditions of the peace are variously stated. Some say that "Austria consents to the boundaries of the Rhine and the Alps, and the liberty of Lombardy and Mantua." Others state the conditions to be, "1st. The independence of Italy. 2d. The cession of part of Upper Austria to the prince of Orange. 3d. The expences of the war to be paid by the emperor."——☞ These terms are only editorial conjectures.

The French armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, both passed that river about the 19th April. General Moreau attacked and carried at noon day, the strong post of Kehl, and before 7 o'clock, planted the tri-coloured flag on the battlements of that very Kehl, which they had defended for fifty-two days, against prince Charles and all the vigour of his veteran army. Gen. Hoche established his position on the right side of the Rhine, after a pitched battle, and three actions, in which he took 7000 prisoners, 27 cannon, 7 standards, and 60 waggons.

A SERIOUS MUTINY

Broke out in the whole British channel fleet, the 15th April. On that day, when admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for sea, instead of weighing anchor, the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave three cheers as the signal of disaffection—as the plan had been premeditated, the rest of the crews followed: the officers thunderstruck, could do nothing.—They were soon all confined, and ropes hung from the foreyard-arm in terrorem to the unpopular of the fleet.

Deputies from each ship repaired on board the Queen Charlotte, a first rate; and the mutiny, in consequence of an intemperate procedure of admiral Gardner, assumed the most alarming aspect—The demands of the seamen were an advance of pay to 30s. per month; a due allowance of provisions; a more equal distribution of prize money; and the displacement of several obnoxious officers.—These demands created the most alarming apprehensions in the British ministry; but they were complied with in the fullest extent—Admiral Bridport communicated to the crews the concession of the government, and a pardon from the king; on which they all returned to their duty. The contagion spread through every port in England; but at the sailing of the Telemachus, order had been restored.

A new loan for 18,000,000l. was carried in the house of commons, May 2, 193 against 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been sent to Vienna on a pacific embassy.

Twenty-one counties, cities and towns, have petitioned for peace and the dismission of Pitt. Other counties, &c. were assembling.

May 4th, 3 per cent. consol. 48 1-2.

[The official account of the above spreads over many columns, which, had we time or room, we should copy.]

Thus far the Boston Centinel.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. XVI.

To the Inspector.

SIR,

AS your paper teems with letters from unknown correspondents, either real or fictitious, I make no difficulty in addressing you on a subject which, though an uncommon one, will, I hope, merit your attention. I am at this time one of the most miserable men in the four quarters of the world. I am on the brink of despair, and have no hopes of relief. Perhaps I could bear my misfortunes with some degree of patience, but for the cutting reflection, that they originate from my own folly—there's the rub Mr. Inspector. There are few miseries attendant on us in this life, which are too intolerable to be supported, provided they are occasioned by some other person—in this case we find a thousand sources from whence to draw consolation—Although we are unfortunate we are perfectly blameless—and, however poignant our distress, we have the comforts of a good conicience. But when we are the cause of our own wretchedness, it is enough to drive us to madness.

After so dismal an introduction you will expect no doubt a long detail of disappointed love, false friends, &c. But in this you will be mistaken—my woes are as simple as they are insupportable—four letters comprise them all—a *wife*—Oh! Mr. Inspector, how often have I wished I could tear these mischievous letters from the alphabet—How many poor fellows like myself would dance for joy. But a truce with ranting—'twas I who kindled the Devil, and I must bear his vengeance.

You must know, Sir, that till about a twelvemonth ago I was one of that description of men termed *old Bachelors*. From my youth I had a distrust of women, and as soon as I arrived at the age of manhood and was capable of determining what course of life to pursue, I resolved to live single. This determination arose from living with an aunt, who seemed to have been intended for the purpose of tormenting her husband. He was an easy good tempered man, and fond of living peaceably in his family—He never presumed to contradict his wife, and submitted without murmuring to all her whims and caprices—but this had no effect—She appeared to think every moment of her life misspent, which was not devoted to giving him pain. Her ill humours were not confined to him alone—every person in the house felt the effects of her malevolence, and I often came in for my share. During this time I contracted so thorough a distaste for matrimony, that as soon as I came of age, I took a kind leave of my aunt, firmly determined never again to live in a house where a woman had any authority. This resolution I religiously adhered to for twenty years, and had I never broken it, would now have been a happy man, and spent the remainder of my days in peaceful tranquillity. But no resolutions, however wisely formed or confirmed by habit, are proof against female artifice. I had the misfortune at length to fall in the way of a young widow at a friend's house where I usually pay a visit of two or three weeks, every year. Not dreaming that she had a design on me, having but lately lost her husband, I fearlessly entered into conversation. I found her sensible and intelligent, and being both visitors at the house we were often left alone and consequently under the necessity of entertaining each other. At first, our conversation was of such a nature as to create no suspicion of myself; but in a short time I discovered she had gained so much on me, that I was never happy out of her company. I then began to take myself seriously to task, and often, when I had retired to my pillow, I determined to break the spell which entranced me, and fly for ever, her dangerous society. But the next morning before breakfast was ended my good resolutions vanished like a dream. Prudence seemed to desert me in her presence, and one fatal evening I was surprised into a declaration of love. I had too good a fortune, as I have since found, to be refused. Madam, with becoming modesty acknowledged my merits but hinted something of a vow never to wed a second time. But her scruples were soon surmounted, and the sixth week, after our acquaintance commenced, beheld me a married man.

Shortly after our arrival at my seat, I had no very pleasing specimen of the disposition of my spouse. Nothing seemed to please her—the house was too small—the furniture old-fashioned, and the garden a wilderness. She vowed a total reformation. I attempted to laugh her out of the idea—But she declared she was in earnest; and I soon found that in matters of this kind she was not apt to jest. For, in a short time, all my old furniture was displaced, to make room for what was more suitable to her taste—The family pictures which had hung in the parlour time out of mind, were turned into the garret, because they gave the room a Gothic appearance. In fine, nothing except myself escaped her innovating hand, and I believe it would have completed her satisfaction to have sent me packing with the rest of the *Antiques*. She next attacked my garden. I had a favourite walk of trees, which were planted by my own hands when a boy, and under which I used to repose in the long evenings of summer. These I requested her to spare—but she positively refused, adding that they were of no manner of use, and would entirely derange the plan she proposed. I used every gentle argument to divert her from this intention—but in vain. Finding that reasoning had no effect, and resolved not to lose my trees, I thought it high time to remind her that there

was a master in the house as well as a mistress, and determined to effect by authority what could not be done by persuasion. I told her, that for some months I had given way to her humours—that I had seen my house turned topsy-turvy without complaining, and submitted to more than could be reasonably expected: But I found that she in return so far from having any regard to my wishes seemed to take every meand in her power to thwart and provoke me. I therefore felt myself compelled positively to forbid cutting down the trees. She immediately flew into a most violent passion, calling me a superannuated dotard, and bestowed on me many other epithets of reproach, which I do not think proper to mention. We had before this time several *tiffs* which passed off in a day or two, but from this period open war was declared. She leaves nothing undone which she thinks will vex me, and often reproaches me with having deceived her by the appearance of a good tempered man. But, Sir, what is most provoking of all, she is constantly talking of her first husband, who she represents as a prodigy of goodness. This may be all true enough—her former husband might have been a very good man, and she may have been deceived in me—But God knows no man was ever more grossly imposed on than myself. I have tried at various times to accommodate our differences, but to no purpose—And I begin to suspect that finding I do not exactly suit her purposes, she is determined to drive me to some act of desperation. But she will be mistaken in this, for I will live as long as I possibly can, had I no other motive than to disappoint her.

You, no doubt, Mr. Inspector, must be sensible by this time of the greatness of my misfortune. But you will naturally inquire, why, if I have lost all hopes of relief, I should give you so minute a detail of my woes. My reasons I hope will be sufficient to apologize for having troubled you, and will farther evince, that I am not that ill-tempered misanthropic man, that my wife represents me. I am a well-wisher to all mankind, but have a more particular regard for the brotherhood of bachelors, which I have to my sorrow forsaken. I have always considered that this class of citizens, deserve well of their country, although the world, from the earliest times down to the present day, have joined in contemning and reviling them. I read with indignation the ignominious punishment inflicted on bachelors, by the laws of Lycurgus, and modern prejudices, though not yet ripened into laws, are equally strong. 'Tis true they do not fill their country citizens, but still their labours have enriched mankind by many useful discoveries—Witness the immortal Newton to whom we are certainly more indebted than if he had sent a son into the world every hour of his life.

I caution all bachelors, nay I conjure them, if they have any regard to their own happiness, never to marry after they arrive to the age of forty. But if they *must* have a wife, let them not be so far deluded as to marry a young girl or a widow—The romantic expectations of the first they can never satisfy, and from the latter they will hear of nothing but the good deeds of her former husband. But let them rather look out for some discreet old maid, whose inclinations are not so unreasonable, and who never had a first husband to talk of.

I am, yours, &c.

JOHN LOVELITTLE.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the first day of July, 1797, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

FORTY-FOUR acres of LAND, more or less, called PROCTOR'S FOREST, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near the city of Annapolis, the property of BENJAMIN LUSBY, to satisfy debts due JASPER EDWARD TILLY, and others. The sale to commence on the premises at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 10, 1797.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on th 29th day of July next, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland,

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS and BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

June 14, 1797.

Warning to Trespassers.

I WILL pay any man twenty dollars who will, in a court of justice, testify against every person that may be found cutting on, or carrying off, timber, wood or brush, from Primrose Hill plantation, as I am fully determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost extent and severity of the law.

JOHNSON M. O'REILEY.

Annapolis, June 10, 1797.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the old bridges of ZACHIAH, in Charles county, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, and is neither docked or branded. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JEREMIAH ROBY.

June 3, 1797.

Lands in Charles county for sale.

THE DERNIER RESORT, containing 372 acres of level land, about 2½ miles from Mattawoman creek.

HAWTHORN, containing about 400 acres of land, great part of which is rich. It has about 15 acres of meadow land; it lies on Port-Tobacco Run; has several elegant sites for building, commanding a prospect of the village of Port-Tobacco, the meanders of the creek; and range of the hills, and improvements by which it is bordered; with this land will be sold 64 acres of wood land a short distance from it.

PART of SICCANEY, containing 164 acres, greatest part of which is covered with timber;—lies about a mile from Port-Tobacco-town.

EQUALITY, my dwelling place, containing 640 acres of level land, lying about 2 miles from the mouth of Port-Tobacco creek; this land is valuable for the quantity of timber it contains—its healthiness and a capacity for improvement.

A lot and neat new house, in Port-Tobacco town.

I would also sell to humane masters, several SLAVES. A remarkably valuable blacksmith, for a term of years, after which he is to be made free, his wife and child. A healthy young negro woman with three likely female children. A mulatto woman uncommonly likely and handy, who has always been used to house work, is a good semptress and washer, she has three fine boys and a girl. The two eldest boys now wait in my house. These I wish to sell to some gentleman in or near Annapolis.

I have a pair of handsome bay GELDINGS, 4 years old, and a valuable filly, 3 years old, to dispose of.

One half of the price must be paid upon the purchase of any of the above-mentioned property—I will give a credit for the residue. The prices will be moderate.

M. J. STONE.

Charles county, May 9, 1797.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subject, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board.

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *Commissioners Office*, No 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

THERE is at the plantation of the Miss HOODS, on the Head of South river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, seven years old, branded on the left shoulder with the letter M. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES HOPPER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELSH, at Leonard-town, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Annapolis, without any provocation, on Saturday, the 3d of June, 1797, an apprenticed lad named JOHN LOCKEY, by trade a shoemaker, about nineteen years and a half of age, five feet five or six inches high, slender made, with long red hair, and freckled face, when spoke to has a down look, and thin visage; he can read and write; had on a nankeen sailor's jacket and trowsers, and a white jacket sprigged with silver, and one ditto with a silver cord in it, and one striped jacket; two ruffled bosom shirts, black hat, and long quartered pumps, and a French watch in his pocket. He is a good workman at both men and womens shoes; he may probably change his name to avoid detection. Whoever secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All persons are forewarned harbouring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, Maryland.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Patowmack Company Shares For SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. JOHN GADSBY, in Alexandria,

TWELVE SHARES of the Old Stock in the said Company, unless, in the mean-time, the owners of those shares pay to WM. HARTSHORNE, treasurer, the several balances due thereon.

TOBIAS LEAR, President,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON,
} Directors.

April 13, 1797.

The thorough bred running HORSE LAMPLIGHTER,

Will stand the ensuing season at Mount-Air, near Piscataway, in the State of Maryland, to cover mares at the moderate price of four guineas the season, the money to be sent when the mares are taken away, and the season to end the 10th of August next. Good and extensive pasturage at half a dollar per week for the mares, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

LAMPLIGHTER is a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high, elegantly formed, and possessed of as many running points as any horse on the continent. His extraordinary performances on the turf at the Bowling-Green in October, 1793, at five years old, when opposed to and beat the two celebrated running horses Belle-Air and Camilla, justly entitle him to be ranked among the best running horses ever known in this country; his colts shew he is inferior to no horse as a foal-getter.

Lamplighter was got by Hart's imported horse Old Medley, his dam by Lonsdale, out of col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher.

The bay horse Lonsdale was got by Jolly Roger, out of a bay mare bought of Sir John Ramsden, baronet, late lord Lonsdale's, she was got by Monkey, her dam by Lord Lonsdale's black Arabian, her granddam by lord Lonsdale's bay Arabian, her great-granddam by Coney Skins, her great-great-grand-dam by Dodsworth, out of the younger of the two royal mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the first lord Lonsdale.

N. B. Mr. Darcy was master of the horse to king William.

EDWARD EDELEN.

Mount-Air, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GOTLOVE STERNBACK, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARY STERNBACK, Administratrix.

May 22, 1797.

ABSCONDED, on the 14th instant, from my bed and board my wife RACHEL HAYS; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM HAYS, sen.

Charles county, Maryland.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed collector of the revenue for the 5th diviſion of ſurvey No. 1, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that his office is now held at the treaſurer's office, in this city, where entries of ſtills, licences for ſelling of foreign diſtilled ſpirits, and wines, can be obtained; he begs attention will be paid to this notice, as he is determined to exact the penalties ariſing thereon.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector.

Annapolis, June 4, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the houſe of Mr. THOMAS WILSON, in Weſt-ſtreet, on Friday the 16th inſtant, at ten o'clock,

THE perſonal property of the ſaid Wilſon, conſiſting of a great variety of houſehold furniture, likewiſe young negroes from ſix to ſeventeen years of age, each of whom is to ſerve until the age of 25 years. Twelve months credit, upon bond and approved ſecurity, will be given for all ſums above ten pounds, all leſſer ſums to be paid before the goods are taken away. The ſale is not to be complete until ratified by the chancellor.

ROBERT PETER, Truſtee for
THOMAS WILSON.

Annapolis, June 8, 1797.

Annapolis, May 30, 1797.

I WANT to hire a ſingle man, who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts, and can teach reading, writing, and arithmetic—to ſuch an one, if properly recommended, I will give liberal wages.

J. H. STONE.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of ſaid county; ſhe is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on cloſe examination you may diſcover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when ſhe left my ſervice was ſtriped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waiſtcoat is of courſe white country cloth, bound round with red, but as ſhe has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected ſhe will change as may beſt ſuit her own purpoſe; I do expect ſhe has obtained a forged paſs for her freedom, and that ſhe is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid woman at their peril.

S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been ſome time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handſome aſſortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid ſandal vamps, handſomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend ſoles, and a parcel of excellent ſeal ſkins, ſuitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and faſhionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his ſincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 13th of January laſt, a negro girl called TRACE, ſhe is about eighteen years of age, has a ſmooth face, ſmall eyes, white teeth, flat noſe, and no breaſts, and is not very black; ſhe was raiſed in the neighbourhood of the Mr. WATKINS's, on South river, and was ſeen there ſince ſhe left me. Mr. JOHN BAKER, in Annapolis, owns her grand-mother, perhaps ſhe has got with her. I will give the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought to me, living near Montgomery Court-Houſe.

JEREMIAH BERRY, 3d.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on Wedneſday, the 5th inſtant, two ſlaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a ſtreight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of ſix feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowiſh complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the uſe of tools in almoſt any work; ſaws well at the whip ſaw, about thirty years of age, when he ſpeaks quick he ſtammers a little in his ſpeech. TOM, a ſtout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dreſs at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is ſuppoſed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furniſhed with paſſes from others, they will not be at a loſs for them, but upon proper examination may be diſcovered to be forged. Theſe people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and ſecuring the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, ſo that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at ſix guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if ſent with the mare, or paid at the end of the ſeaſon.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterſall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat, Thiſtle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Hutchiſon's Thiſtle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miſs Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, ſhe was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowſy, Toriſmond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great great grand-dam by Makeleſs, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodſworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be encloſed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for eſcape or accident.

Will cover this ſeaſon, at Weſt river, at the farm of RICHARD SPRIGG, Eſq; at eight dollars a mare, and one dollar to to the groom, READY CASH, or at twelve dollars a mare, and one dollar to the groom, if the money is paid by the firſt day of October next,

BELSIZE,

A FINE bay colt, now riſing four years old, full fifteen hands high, he was got by Governor STONE's high bred imported horſe PAYMASTER, his dam by CHARLES CARROLL, (of Carrollton) Eſq's. well known horſe BADGER, his grand-dam by col. LLOYD's horſe TRAVELLER, his great-grand-dam by col. TASKER's imported horſe OTHELLO, his great-great-grand-dam by the imported horſe OLD SPARK, out of the high bred imported mare QUEEN MAB.

Good paſturage, in a good fence, GRATIS, for thoſe mares with which the caſh is ſent, and for others at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week. No mare will be received unleſs the caſh, or a note, is ſent with her to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, overſeer, who will ſuperintend, but not be anſwerable for eſcapes or any other accidents.

At the ſame place will cover the well known coach horſe HARDY, now riſing ten years old, at four dollars, if the money is ſent with the mare, or ſix dollars if paid by the firſt day of October next.

DON PEDRO,

A Jack Aſs, got by ROYAL GIFT, (a remarkable ſure foal getter) will alſo cover at the ſame place, at ſix dollars ſent with the mare, or eight dollars paid by the firſt day of October next.

Good paſturage for mares, but none will be received unleſs the caſh, or a note, is ſent with them to Mr. DAVID M'GILL, who will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents.

10 w

April 25, 1797.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 19th of April, a negro woman who ſays her name is ANNE, ſhe is about five feet five inches high, chunky built; her cloathing is a calico gown, brown ſtuff petticoat, and white lined apron. Her owner is deſired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or ſhe will be ſold for her priſon fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

May 5, 1797.

Lands to be Rented in Culpeper county, Virginia, for a term of Years.

ABOUT 4000 acres of excellent farming land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling-houſes to each tenement, as the tenant may chooſe. Thoſe lands are in the higheſt eſtimation for fertility, and have been cultivated with ſucceſs.

They are ſixty from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Frederickſburg and Falmouth; in the vicinity of ſix conſiderable manufacturing mills. Meadow land, and wood, is conveniently attached to each tenement, and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the lands conſiſt of the very moſt low grounds, and excellent red oak and hickory high ground adjoining them.

It will be expedient for thoſe who wiſh to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the firſt day of July next, on which day the proprietors will attend at the Elkwood mills, in the county aforeſaid, to meet and grant leaſes to all thoſe who wiſh to become tenants. It is expected that ſufficient evidences of reſponſibility and good character, will, in every caſe, accompany an application—for no perſon will be treated with who does not produce the ſame.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Junior,
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS T. KNOX.

Culpeper county, April 26.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act paſſed by the legiſlature of the State of Maryland, on the 20th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmack river.

"AND be it enacted, that the ſaid directors, or "any two of them, ſhall and may require "any ſum or ſums of money, in equal proportion, "from each and every proprietor, as may from time "to time be neceſſary for carrying on the building "of the ſaid bridge, and, after giving three months "public notice, it ſhall and may be lawful for the "directors to ſue for and recover, in the name of the "company, ſuch unpaid requiſition, with all coſts and "charges incidental thereto, and legal intereſt thereon "from the time the ſame ſhould have been paid; "and the neglect or refuſal to pay any ſuch requiſition, after public notice ſhall have been given at "leaſt for three months in all the news-papers herein "before enumerated, ſhall have the effect to forfeit "all preceding payments made on the ſhare or ſhares "ſo neglected or refuſed to be paid, to the uſe and "benefit of the company."

The above extract is publiſhed for the information of ſuch of the ſtockholders as have not complied with the requiſitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1ſt Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1ſt Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1ſt Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertiſement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect againſt all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treaſurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

Merrikin's Contract for ſale.

THE ſubſcribers will ſell 274¼ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the north ſide of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly ſurrounded with ſaid river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a ſmall expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the beſt pine for ſhips, ſpars, &c. beſides a conſiderable quantity of cheſnut and oak timber. Veſſels of any burthen may load cloſe in with the ſhore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has ſuch advantages for fiſhing and fowling. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and a more full deſcription given on the 8th day of June, on the premiſes, when it will be ſold to the higheſt bidder. Mr. Hampton Roberſon, living on the premiſes, will ſhew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-ſeven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

For SALE,

A FEW acres of LAND, adjoining the College Green, very ſuitable for clover lots. Apply to W. ALEXANDER.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.